

THE SOUTH.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE KELLEY AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA—INVESTIGATION INTO THE MOBILE RIOT, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 16.—Judge Kelley arrived here to-day from Mobile. Not intimidated by the bloody tragedy and attempt upon his life in that faithless city, he continues his journey, and will speak here at the Capitol, on Saturday, according to promise. From here he goes to Atlanta and Charlotte. General Swayne, Commander of the Military District, received the Judge at the depot.

General Swayne, accompanied by General Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate, left for Mobile this evening to investigate the riots. It is not known what course he may pursue. He may find it necessary to take the same decisive steps which he did at Selma, lately, and clean out all the municipal authorities, from Mayor to patrolmen. If so, the lives of loyal citizens may be safe from outrage, fomented by a violent press and abetted by a Rebel police. At present they are not worth an hour's purchase.

The respectable citizens profess great indignation at the riot. Mayor Withers waited on Mr. Kelley yesterday, and urged him to hold another meeting, promising to insure him safety. Mr. Kelley peremptorily refused to assist Mobile in purging herself from the sin of violated hospitality and premeditated assassination.

A large hall is going on at the Exchange Hotel here this evening, got up by the Union people of Montgomery and its suburbs, military officers, etc. There are about one hundred and fifty guests.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

MR. WILSON'S ADDRESS—GENERAL LONGSTREET AT THE OFFICE OF THE MEETING, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Senator Wilson addressed a public meeting here to-night in Lafayette Square. The attendance was comparatively small, owing to the excited state of feeling here and the general apprehension of a riot. The military were kept under arms, ready to quell any disturbance. Fortunately, none occurred.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the meeting appeared the name of General Longstreet. He consented to have his name used in that connection.

Mayor Heath occupied a seat on the platform.

Senator Wilson spoke at length, and with marked moderation. He said he would leave New Orleans to-morrow more hopeful of the South than when he entered Virginia a few weeks ago.

A resolution of thanks was voted to him.

He was followed by a colored clergyman named Bishop Campbell.

During Mr. Wilson's stay here he has been called on by many prominent citizens, among others by General Longstreet.

DISTURBANCE IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEGRO STEVEDORES RIOTING AMONG THEMSELVES—TWO POLICEMEN SEVERELY INJURED—MAYOR HEATH INSULTED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO QUEL THE MOB—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

A fight occurred among the negroes at work on the levee to-day, which almost merged into a riot. Two policemen were badly injured in attempting to rescue a negro from a mob of negroes who had become infuriated against him.

Mayor Heath attempted to address the rioters, but he was insulted by obscene remarks, and could not influence them. He immediately asked assistance from the military, as the civil authority was insufficient to suppress the riot, and his request was granted. Politics apparently had little to do with the matter.

An order from the military headquarters, issued to-night, forbids the carrying of firearms, openly or secretly, by any citizen except in performance of official duty. The offender to be tried by military commission.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HIS PRESENCE AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

With an evident desire to avoid public notice, and an equally apparent popular one to allow the late State prisoner an undisturbed stay in this city, very few incidents of interest or importance transpired yesterday at the New York Hotel. Outside of about one hundred personal friends and curious visitors, no others presented themselves to pay their regards or gratify their inquisitiveness. The following were among those who called on or obtained interviews with Mr. Davis during yesterday:—General Deas, Mr. Myers, of Savannah, James J. Van Allen, and M. Varian.

At an early hour in the morning large numbers of personal friends in the city left their cards, which were placed in Mr. Davis' box at the hotel, and when he had arisen and breakfasted, the most of them were granted interviews. These were admitted to his room, which is on the lower floor, from the private entrance on Eighth street. A number of gentlemen of the press also sent their cards to Mr. Davis and requested an interview. In response to this his brother, General Joseph Davis, was deputed to give these gentlemen all the information that he could. He remarked that Mr. Davis was very much indisposed from the fatigue of travelling, and that he would not leave the city on Thursday, as at first decided upon.

The room of Mr. Davis was crowded for several hours by visitors, with whom he conversed on a variety of topics, not disdaining to allude passingly among his friends to General John C. Breckinridge and others who figured notoriously in the Rebellion. From 2 o'clock until late in the afternoon Mr. Davis, with no one present but his brother, availed himself of the recuperative advantages of a quiet slumber, and afterwards received his friends and conversed with them as before. The names of the Davis party have been entered on the register of the hotel as follows:—Dr. John C. Craven, of New Jersey; Jefferson Davis, child, and servant; Mrs. Davis, Miss Howell, Joseph B. Davis, of Mississippi.

Mr. Davis did not visit the Ristori matinee yesterday afternoon, and his visit to the residence of Charles O'Connor has been deferred or abandoned. During the evening Mr. Davis remained in comparative seclusion. Mr. Charles O'Connor and Mr. George Shea stayed in his room from 7 to 9 o'clock, and during a part of the time General Hooker, Attorney-General of Mississippi, was also present. Mr. Davis retired at an early hour.—N. Y. Herald of to-day.

THE LATE WAR.

GENERAL POPE'S DISPATCHES—HOW THEY WERE PUBLISHED—BY GENERAL HALLECK.

From the New York Evening Post, May 16.

The supplemental report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War will not at rest some vexed questions. Among these is one affecting the character of General Pope. The facts developed by the Committee have long been known to General Pope's superiors, and account for the confidence reposed in him by them, as shown in his appointment to successive positions of high responsibility.

This officer has, for nearly five years, rested under the imputation of having sent a boastful despatch—known commonly as the "Ten thousand prisoners" despatch—in June, 1862, for whose statements there was little or no foundation. How little reason there was for this damaging imputation is now obvious from the correspondence furnished the Committee.

When the Rebels evacuated Corinth in June, 1862, General Pope's command, which had been and continued to be the vanguard of General Halleck's army, was sent south of that place in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The day after General Pope's command reached its permanent camp on Clear creek, the 17th of June, he saw in Northern papers a despatch from General Halleck, saying:—"General Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms captured," etc.

General Pope denies that he ever sent any such report. In the first place, instead of being "thirty miles south of Corinth," he was sick in his tent at the date of the despatch of General Halleck, not four miles from the headquarters of the latter at Corinth, and in telegraphic communication with him from the 2d to the 10th of June, as his despatch books will show. No reports were forwarded by General Pope to General Halleck, except abstracts of such as were sent the former by couriers from Generals Rosecrans and Granger, in the advance.

But one despatch was sent General Halleck which mentions numbers at all. This gave the substance of advice from Rosecrans and Hamilton, to the effect that the enemy were retreating, and concluded with a report from Rosecrans, embodied in these two sentences:—"The woods for miles are full of stragglers from the enemy, who are coming in in squads. Not less than 10,000 men have thus scattered, who will come in within a day or two."

On this slender and altogether insufficient basis, General Halleck—perhaps smarting over the inglorious termination of his only field campaign—published to the world the famous "ten thousand prisoners" despatch, fathering it upon General Pope. The latter was naturally surprised and vexed, but was called immediately to Washington, where, as he says, "His relations to him (General Halleck) needed to be so close and harmonious, in the face of the extraordinary difficulties which confronted us, that it would have shown neither wisdom nor patriotism to have opened a controversy at that time."

The public reasons for silence having ceased, General Pope—when giving his report to the Committee, in 1865—deemed it proper that the whole truth should be known. Accordingly he submitted his statement, copies of the despatches bearing on the case, and a correspondence with General Halleck.

On the 3d of July, 1865, he addressed a note, dated at Washington, to General Halleck, on the subject, requesting a copy of any report made by the former, upon the authority of which the despatch was sent. General Halleck replied, at Washington, that his despatches were boxed up for transportation to California.

Thereupon General Pope disposes very effectually of the evasion, by bringing out the real cause of it. It seems that at St. Louis there are complete army records for the last thirty years. That is, they were complete until they suffered mutilation by order of General Halleck, who, when he left to assume command at Washington, took with him that part of the despatches and reports which concerned the operations around Corinth. These, it is asserted, were cut out of the official book and taken to Washington.

A DREADFUL DEATH.

A WOMAN FALLS INTO A VAT OF BOILING WATER, FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 14th.

Mrs. Juliana Nangle, the wife of Mr. John Nangle, who owns a brewery on Reuben street, between Hubbard and Indiana, came to her death on Friday last in a shocking manner. At about half-past 6 in the evening, she went down to the brewery; she stepped up the great vat, about seven feet high, and containing nearly five feet of water—very hot, but not boiling—and by some means lost her balance, and plunged headlong in. Her screams were heard by her brother-in-law, who ran to the spot, and tried to draw her out of the blistering water. He found, however, that his efforts alone were insufficient, and was obliged to leave the woman while he went for assistance. When she was finally drawn out, she had been fifteen minutes in this fearful place, and the skin was boiled off the lower part of the body, and in some places the flesh had parted from the bone. She had managed to keep her face above the water, and so the features were not materially changed, but the rest of her person formed a shocking spectacle. Death of course ensued.

A DESPAIRING WIDOW.—The Gazette Narrative of Germany, relates that the Countess Czapska, after the condemnation of her husband to hard labor, had proceeded to St. Petersburg to solicit his pardon. But being unsuccessful in her application, she fell into a state of dejection, and returned to Wilna, borne down with grief and in a declining state of health. She dragged on a melancholy existence for some time, but at length resolved to put an end to her life. With that object she seated herself in an arm-chair, having first surrounded it with a large heap of paper, and then set fire to the mass. The smoke attracted the attention of her servants, who found her with a smile on her lips and firmly resolved to die. She was extricated from the funeral pile she had prepared, but was so badly burnt that she died two days after in fearful sufferings, leaving five children.

Foreign papers relate that the closing scene in the trial of Burke and Moran, at Dublin, was so dramatic as to suggest a comparison between it and the similar scene which took place when sentence was passed upon Smith O'Brien and Meagher. The counsel who defended the conspirators of 1848 sat in judgment on their successors of 1867, and the voice which pleaded for mercy on the former occasion now pronounced sentence of death.

A STRANGE WILL CASE.

From the Tribune.

Mrs. Ann Thwaites, who departed this life in the year 1866, was the widow of a prosperous tea merchant of London, and the fortunate possessor of about £400,000. She had, at the time of her death, a sister, Mrs. Tebbitt, and several nephews and nieces. To them, as well as to almost everybody, it would appear, with whom she had ever come into contact, she left small legacies. The bulk of her property she bequeathed to Mr. John Sims Smith, a medical gentleman who had once brought her through a dangerous sickness, and to his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith, who had been for several years the manager of her property. The probate of the will, offered by these two gentlemen, was resisted by the heirs at law, on the ground that the instrument had been procured by undue influence, and that the deceased was not of sound disposing mind. At the last reports, the London Court of Probate had the case still under advisement.

On the point of undue influence, no testimony thus far seems to have been elicited which ought to shake the validity of the document in dispute; but of the insanity of the testatrix there can hardly be any question. It is true that a great many witnesses—several of them to be sure, legatees under the will—bore testimony to the worthy widow's shrewdness in money matters, and sharp, business-like habits. Mr. Edward Smith, son of the medical gentleman aforementioned, thought he had never known a saner woman; but then she had given him ten thousand pounds. A surgeon gave a favorable opinion of her strength of mind, and her eminent ability as a whist-player. But there were some awkward facts to set off against these opinions. In the first place, Mrs. Thwaites believed herself to be the Holy Ghost, Mr. John Sims Smith, she said, was God the Father. Her ideas as to the Trinity, however, were rather foggy, for she had faith, also, in an invisible Creator; and when her husband died she refused to put on mourning for him because he was the Devil. She was seven degrees above God, who could do nothing without her; and if she died, chaos would come again. Fortunately, however, she was immortal. She furnished apartments in her house in Hyde Park Garden at an expense of £25,000, expecting to be delivered there of the "Saviour of the world," as she said she would come into possession of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. When she hemmed dusters, as she did sometimes in a state of temporary blindness, God put the needle in at one side of the cloth and the Devil drew it out at the other. "I have power," said she one day, "over the whole of creation. It was through me the cholera came. My Father said to me, 'My dear, turn on the screw,' and the cholera came. After that He said, 'Turn it off,' and then it disappeared. Her husband she had drawn through the moon by his own gross electricity, and through the dark volcans of the earth, and he now reigned King of the Devil. If she was perplexed how to act she used to speak to God about the matter, and He would say, 'My dear, do so and so, and I will see you through.'"

Taking these astounding hallucinations in connection with the fact that she bequeathed animosity towards many of her relations, we cannot easily believe that, with all her shrewdness and business habits, and cleverness at whist, she was a very fit person to dispose of the large sum of money which she inherited from her husband, "the King of the Devil." The counsel for the proponents seem to have relied chiefly on the argument that aberrations upon certain particular points, or as one of the advocates mildly expressed it, "certain mystical and peculiar views of religion," were in no manner inconsistent with general soundness of mind, as that Mrs. Thwaites, in spite of her extraordinary sentiments, was quite as capable of making a will as John Bunyan, or Swedenborg, or Dr. Cumming. We venture little in predicting that few persons will agree with this opinion. We have no doubt that the popular verdict has awarded the right to this crazy old lady's money, not to the two gentlemen to whom she willed it, but to her legal representatives. The decision of the court, however, in view of a recent case in Philadelphia, will be awaited with some interest. If Mrs. Thwaites, who "turned on the screw" to produce cholera, was not sane enough to make a will, why, Winemore, who was driven hither and thither by the influence of an Indian spirit, can be sane enough to be hanged for murder. The science of medical jurisprudence, and, indeed, we may say in general, the phenomena of mental pathology, still offer rich fields of investigation. The lax practices of most modern courts, both criminal and probate, require a thorough and scientific correction. However the Thwaites case may turn out, it is well known that the prevailing tendency of the tribunals is to restrict a testator's power of giving away his own property when the testatrix is a reasonable cause for suspecting her mental capacity; while the quick verdict in the Winemore case, and in some others that we could name, looks as if judges and juries were getting more and more inclined towards an opposite construction of the principles of responsibility when lives instead of dollars depend upon their verdict. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

STEELE'S COTTAGE.—John Hollingshead writes to an English paper, under date of May 3:—"Sir Richard Steele's cottage on Haverstock Hill is now no more, and in a few weeks its place will be occupied by a new station. The cottage was destroyed by the parish authorities of Hampstead, who had a photograph taken, which has been deposited among the parochial records. The only allusion that I know of which Steele makes to his residence here is in a letter to Pope, dated June 1, 1712:—"I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and London, wherein Sir Charles Selby died. This circumstance set me a thinking and ruminating upon the employments in which men of wit exercise themselves, etc." The cottage, a low, thatched cottage, stood nearly opposite the tavern known as the "Load of Hay," close by the four mile stone from the General Post Office, and had long been divided into two tenements. It was pulled down this week."

MISS MARY CARPENTER, the English philanthropist, has been lecturing on female education before a native audience at the residence of the Hon. Mungahally Nathoochoy at Bombay. Dr. Bhau Dajee conveyed to her the thanks of the meeting, and subsequently, on the eve of her departure from India, a tea service was presented to her, the spokesman being Mr. Sarabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY RATIFIED BY THE Czar—DESPATCH OF THE DOCUMENT TO WASHINGTON, ETC.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, signed and ratified to-day the state paper treaty, by virtue of which the Empire cedes the territory lately known as Russian America to the people and Government of the United States.

M. Wladimir Rodisco, First Secretary of the Russian Legation in the United States, has been commissioned to set out from here and take the perfected document to Washington.

THE REFORM BILL.

MONSTER MEETING OF THE LEAGUES—MR. BRIDGES' OPPOSITION TO LORD DERBY'S "CONCESSIONS"—A RALLY AGAINST THE THIRD READING, ETC.

LONDON, May 16.—A numerously attended and very imposing meeting of the reformers of England was held in St. James' Hall, in this city, to-day.

The assemblage was called with the view of supporting a proper and well-adjusted plan of household and lodger franchise, and some of those present were inclined to accept what are known as the Cabinet "concessions" on these points.

Mr. John Bright attended, and delivered an address to the assemblage. He argued very forcibly against the Disraeli bill and its amendments, and showed that in mere justice to the will of the people, as expressed at this and other meetings, the Liberal members of the House of Commons should reject the measure altogether, by voting against it unanimously at the third reading, and thus compel the Cabinet to remit the question of reform to the people at large.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

THE SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ—CAPTURE OF SISAL BY THE LIBERALS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer Virginia, from Vera Cruz, May 4, with \$17,000 in specie, arrived here to-day. The siege of Vera Cruz still continued, but there was but little activity on either side. The city is well fortified, and the Liberals have but few guns. The besieged hope that the yellow fever season, now coming, will cause the Liberals to raise the siege.

It is reported that the Liberals have a strong war steamer at Tampico, which will soon arrive and blockade the port of Vera Cruz. Sisal was taken by the Liberals on April 26, and is still held by them. The Virginia consequently brought back to New York the cargo which she took out for that port.

The news from the interior of Mexico is meagre and unreliable.

VIRGINIA.

VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—THE "BLACK CROOK" AT WOODPORT.

PORTSMOUTH, May 17.—An instance of an alleged violation of the Civil Rights Bill occurred in Norfolk, and has occasioned considerable comment through the town. It appears that a colored woman, a passenger on the ferry-boat going across the river, was ejected from the cabin designated for the white ladies, by the captain of the steamer. A complaint was made to the Mayor and a warrant issued for the arrest of the captain, which was executed upon him this afternoon.

The Black Crook was played to a crowded audience in the Norfolk Opera House last evening, and is continuing to meet with great support from the citizens. The Black Crook Company proceeded to Richmond after leaving Norfolk.

Old School Presbyterian Assembly.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School), assembled yesterday. Dr. R. L. Stanton, President of Miami University, preached the opening sermon. Over 200 members were present. Dr. P. D. Gurley, of Washington city, was elected Moderator.

The New York State Fair.

TROY, May 16.—The ensuing State Fair will be held in Buffalo, that city having transmitted the requisite funds to the President of the Agricultural Society to secure that end.

THE MOON.—It appears that our great terrestrial timepiece, hitherto supposed to be keeping most perfect time, requires correcting and rating. In the course of the last two thousand years, it has lost nearly an hour and a quarter, says the Quarterly Journal of Science, and, compared with its motion at the beginning of that interval, it is now losing one second in twelve weeks. The day is also lengthening, and will continue to do so until it is equal in length to the lunar day—that is, to our lunar month. The inhabitants of the earth may console themselves, however, for the rate of change will diminish continually, and even if it did not, thirty-six billions of years would have to elapse before the change would be fully effected. But although the race at present inhabiting the earth is not likely to be affected either for good or for evil by the process of change we have been considering, it is impossible not to look with interest into the vista of the far future, and trace our earth in its gradual progress to the condition now presented by the moon—to its degradation, may we not surmise, from the position it now holds as a life sustainer. Looking backward into the far past, we see a progress of a like nature through which our moon has passed, while the earth's strong influence has been exerted on her rotation, coercing it down to correspondence with her revolution. We see her subjected, meanwhile, to other changes, not less destructive. The bloom of life has long since passed from her face. Who shall say that our own beautiful earth will not one day resemble her?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continued in fair demand. August 7-30s sold at 106½, no change; 11½ was bid for July 1881, 106½; 106½ for 5-20s; 108 for July 1881 5-20s; 105½ for June 7-30s; and 99½ for 10-40s. City loans were rather lower. The new issue sold at 101½, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 51½, a slight decline; and Catawba preferred 27½@27½, no change; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 13 for Catawba common; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Ridge Avenue sold at 94 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 85 for West Philadelphia; and 13½ for Haverhill.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 235 was bid for North America; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Mechanics'; 66 for Penn. Town; 65 for Girard; 65 for City; 434 for Consolidation; 58 Commonwealth; 60 for Union; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29 for preferred; 32 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold:—104 A. M., 137; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 137.

After the let of July next, payments of interest on bonds of the Government will be made at the following places: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans, Charleston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo, and Pittsburg. The last three cities have been recently selected.

Attempted Elopement Under Peculiar Circumstances.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, May 14.

Last evening, at about 9 o'clock, persons residing on Thompson's alley, near Pearl street, west side, were startled by the cry of murder. Rushing towards the spot whence the cry came, they saw an infuriated man pursuing a woman, evidently bent upon bringing her mortal career to an abrupt termination. Seeing the sensation he was creating, he spoke to the crowd thus:—"Gentlemen, this woman is my wife, and she is trying to leave me and run away with another man, leaving a little baby seven months old on the bed at home. If you don't believe she's trying to run away with another man, come with me and I'll prove it." They then followed him to the residence—in the vicinity—of a man who recently had an arm broken through a coal oil explosion, where were shown ample proofs of the husband's assertion, in the matter of notes that had passed between the faithless wife and the wounded man. It appeared that the former lived with her husband on the Heights. She is but twenty-two years old, and has not been long married. She had planned to run away to Ogdensburg with the broken-armed man, and the guilty pair were to have left last evening on the boat. The husband got wind of the affair, however, and quickly followed his wife; and from the fact that the Ogdensburg boat did not leave as they expected, succeeded in catching her at her lover's house. The last that was seen of the husband and wife, they were driving towards the Heights in a close carriage.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE O'CONNELL MURDER.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judge Allison and Pierce.—In the case, in which the defendant was charged with having murdered John O'Connell, a colored man, the Commonwealth's case was argued to-day by the Commonwealth's Attorney. He testified that the deceased, a young man of eighteen years, with five or six companions, had been drinking merrily with their masks, drum, and trumpet. They were cordially received at all these places. But when they came to the defendant's place, and he refused to let them in, they broke through the door, and the defendant produced a pistol and fired a shot which wounded the defendant's arm.

The boys were wounded at such treatment, but they left the place, though, perhaps, slightly; and after this the defendant pointed the pistol at Murray's breast and fired. The ball took effect in the left breast, and the poor boy lingered but a few weeks and died. The Commonwealth's Attorney said that all the bright hopes of life before him, while he was in the hospital, he saw the defendant, who was cruelly and ruthlessly sent to an unending, bloody grave. Such was the case as made out by the Commonwealth's Attorney.

The defense attempted to prove that these young men were riotous, and several times refused to leave the hospital, and that they were by the property of the Commonwealth. The defense was not allowed to introduce evidence to the effect that when they had gone out, the defendant, with his revolver, had been in the street, and with his right hand holding the pistol down, was endeavoring to turn the key in the lock, when the young men broke through the door, and the defendant fired a shot which wounded the defendant's arm. The defense was not allowed to introduce evidence to the effect that the pistol was fired, and could not say whether the shot was accidental or intentional.

The District Attorney in his opening, was mild but forceful. He stated that the case was a simple one, and that the Commonwealth's Attorney was not going to argue for the prisoner's acquittal; but in closing, the District Attorney warned with his project, and protested strongly against the value that some people in our time set upon human life, proved to the jury their plain, unfounded duty of conviction under the testimony, and expressed an apprehension of not doing the cause and the public duty of justice, and not press for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The lengthy and able charge of the Court was delivered by Judge Allison, and at 4 o'clock yesterday evening the case was given to the jury. There has been a delay of some days in the trial, but before night, the Court at 7½ o'clock adjourned. This morning the jury came into Court and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. At the request of counsel for the defendant the jury was polled, and they repeated the verdict as given in by the foreman.

The Court then discharged the jury and adjourned. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—At 10 o'clock, Mr. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, prosecuting.—There being no Prison case ready for trial, the Court adjourned until to-morrow. The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Commonwealth, was postponed until to-morrow. The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Commonwealth, was postponed until to-morrow.

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The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending May 10, including specie, was \$348,801, against \$283,164 for the corresponding week in 1866.

The total value of foreign goods imported into the port of New York for the week ending May 10 was \$844,599, against \$417,731 for the corresponding week in 1866. Total imports since January 1, \$16,318,179.

The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston at the close of business May 11 was \$7,205,125—\$6,944,024 of which was coin, showing a decrease of \$1,346,264, as compared with last week.

The receipts for customs at the port of Boston last week amounted to \$317,200.

The duties paid at the St. Louis Custom House from January 1 to May 1, 1867, amounted to \$241,129, or at the rate of upwards of

\$1,000,000 a year. The total amount paid for duties last year was \$840,000.

The Louisville Journal publishes the following in relation to the recent failure of a New York cotton house:—

"Various rumors are circulated in the city, and doubt they have gone abroad, that many of the banks in the city have suffered seriously by the failure of the New York Cotton House. Indeed it was stated that two of the banks would, in consequence of losses, be obliged to suspend. We have investigated the subject, and can confidently assert that there is no foundation for the rumor. Not a bank in the city is in any way compromised by the failure. Large amounts of paper on the books of the New York Cotton House have been discounted by the banks, but what we learn from sources entitled to confidence, they will not be losers in the settlements. There is no question that the failure above stated affected our State banks seriously, but not to a serious extent. Wells, Fargo & Co. had large dealings in this city, Clarksville, Paducah, Henderson, and other places. To such points, however, as the cotton sufferers, it is the losses on cotton they have suffered by."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY.

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, BEFORE BOARDS.

1000 sh Read. 1000 sh 91

FIRST BOARD.

1000 U S 7-30s A. M. 106½ 1000 U S 7-30s A. M. 106½

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